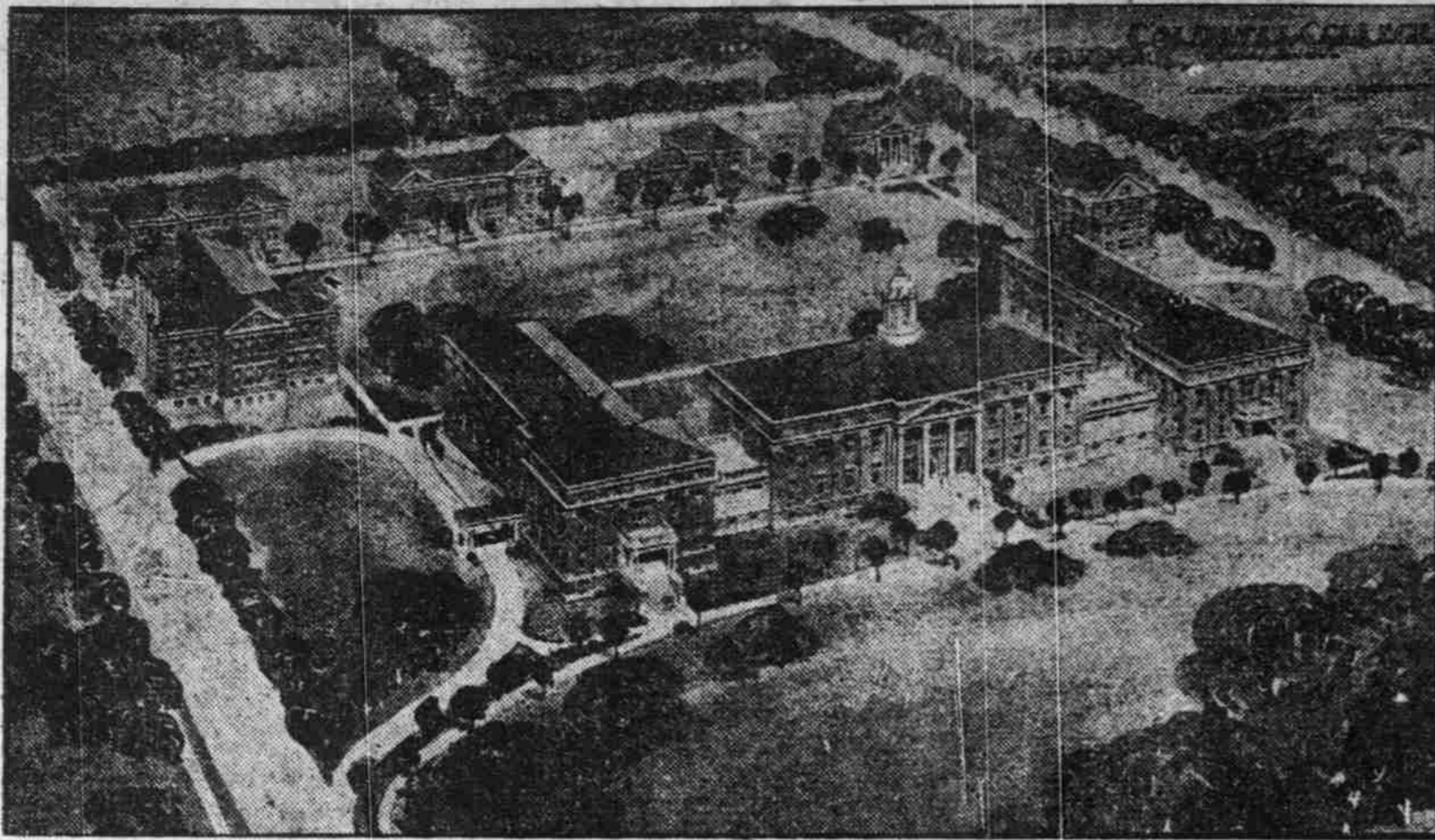


Kentucky College For Women At Danville



Danville, Ky.—The above is a reproduction of the plan of the Kentucky College for Women as it will be when completed. The large center building and the wing to the left, and the first building immediately north-east of the main center building are to be erected at once with funds donated by Dr. Nathaniel Conkling, of New York, and other contributions aggregating \$225,000. The institution is now known as Caldwell College, but at the end of the present scholastic year the name will be changed to the Kentucky College for Women. The trustees of the institution expect to place the new college on a plane with the best institutions of the East for the higher education of women.

TO ERECT BIG DAM

COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED WITH FOUR MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL.

Plan is to Harness Water Power of Dix River for the Light Plants in Kentucky Cities.

Danville, Ky.—C. P. Kennedy announces that the Dix River Power Plant Co. has been capitalized in New York at \$4,000,000. The proposition to erect a monster dam across Dix river eight miles northeast of Danville, has been under way for several months. A scientific test of the daily power of the water has been made and proved satisfactory to the promoters.

Mr. Kennedy owns the land upon which the dam is to be erected. Options have already been secured on all property which would be affected by the backwater. The dam will cost \$1,400,000. The plant now seems to be a certainty, and in the event of its erection power will be furnished for the electric light plants in Lexington, Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Richmond and Harrodsburg, with the possibility of a network of interurbans south of the Kentucky river.

PLANS DRAWN FOR MEMORIAL.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—That the coming spring will see the work of beautifying the Jefferson Davis Memorial park at Fairview started in earnest was the statement made here by Charles F. Jarrett, a member of the board of commissioners, appointed by the governor. The other members of this board are: Col. Bennett H. Young and Capt. John H. Leathers, of Louisville; Capt. S. A. Cunningham, of Nashville, and Dr. E. S. Stewart, of Fairview.

Nineteen acres of the original Davis farm at Fairview, on which Jefferson Davis was born, have been bought and now a three and a half-foot stone fence is being erected around this money appropriated by the state of Kentucky.

BOYLE COUNTY BOARD RAISES ASSESSMENTS.

Danville, Ky.—Appreciating the impending financial crisis in the financial condition of Kentucky, the Board of Supervisors of Boyle county, has made a sweeping raise in the taxable valuation of the farming lands of the county. Three hundred farmers have been summoned to appear before the board this week and give reasons, if any, why the increase shall not stand. The farmers contend that their land is now assessed at a higher pro rata valuation than the lands of any other county in the Commonwealth. Boyle is the smallest county in the state and is assessed at \$10,000,000.

TO CALL LOCAL OPTION ELECTION

Bowling Green, Ky.—At a preliminary conference prohibition leaders arranged to call a meeting at an early date to consider the best time for petitioning for an election under the new county unit law. As the three-year limit since the last election on this subject expires June 28, it is not probable that the call will ask for an election before that time.

BREAKS PUMPKIN RECORD.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Sam Pedigo, a shoemaker of this city, apparently can do other things besides cobbling for a livelihood. During the past year he cultivated a garden, and in it thought he would grow a few pumpkins for that delectable holiday dish—pumpkin pie. Pedigo planted two vines, figuring on getting about a half dozen pumpkins. Instead, his harvest yielded exactly seventy-two "yellow bellies," and of that number twenty-seven were extremely large pumpkins.

FARM CENSUS

Shows the Number of Mortgaged Farms in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Census Bureau gave out the Kentucky farm statistics gathered at the last census. The report says in part:

The total wealth in the form of farm property is \$773,798,000, of which \$2.1 per cent is contributed by lands and buildings, 2.7 per cent by implements and machinery, and 15.2 per cent by live stock.

"The value of land and buildings is \$635,459,000, showing an increase of \$253,454,000, or 66.3 per cent since 1900. In 1880, the value was \$299,292,000.

"In 1910, the total number of farms owned in whole or in part by the operators was 170,332. Of this number, 145,505 were reported as free from mortgage; 33,039 were reported as mortgaged, and 1,788 no report relative to mortgage indebtedness was obtained. The number of mortgaged farms constituted 19.6 per cent of the total number of owned farms, exclusive of those for which no mortgage report was obtained. This percentage is higher than it was in 1900, and much higher than it was in 1890.

"Of the farmers in Kentucky, 247,455, or 95.5 per cent, were whites, and 11,730, or 4.5 per cent, non-whites. All but 1,956 of the white farmers were native born; of the non-white farmers nearly all, 11,709, were negroes, the remaining 21 being Indians. Of the native white farmers, 33.3 per cent were tenants, while of the foreign born, only 13.4 per cent were tenants. Among non-white farmers, the tenants constituted nearly one-half (49.1 per cent) of the total number.

"The average size of a Kentucky farm decreased continuously from 226.7 acres in 1850 to the 85.6 acres in 1910, which is at an average rate of nearly 24 acres for each decade. The decrease during the last decade, however, was only 8.1 acres."

NEW TRACTION LINE SOON.

Williamstown, Ky.—Condemnation proceedings have been brought by W. T. S. Blackburn, in behalf of the C. L. L. & M. Traction Company, of Dry Ridge, Ky., against several farmers in that section. The proposed traction line is from Owenton to Dry Ridge, thence to Covington. All of the right of way has been secured except that of the farmers against whom condemnation proceedings have been brought. Mr. Blackburn, president of the company, declares that he will have cars running on the new road by next August.

SELLS LIGHTING FRANCHISE.

Somerset, Ky.—Ferguson, a small town one mile south of Somerset, has sold to the Kentucky Utilities Co. an electric light franchise. The United Water, Light & Traction Co., of Somerset, which is also owned by the Kentucky Utilities Co., will furnish the electricity from the local plant.

OLD MAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Danville, Ky.—Jackson Hicks, 70, lived alone at Shelby City, near Danville, was instantly killed by Train No. 22 on the Louisville & Nashville railroad while on his way home. The accident was not witnessed by anyone. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Walter Martin, of Danville.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION AT PARIS

Paris, Ky.—The organization of an associated charities was perfected at a meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a board of directors elected as follows: Silas Bedford, Mrs. M. H. Dailey, Miss Kate Alexander, the Hon. E. M. Dickson, C. P. Cook, Mrs. C. J. McLeer, Dr. A. H. Keller, Henry Power, Mrs. Nellie Highland, Dr. F. P. Campbell, W. O. Hinton, Miss Nellie Schwartz, E. B. January, Mrs. Lee Price, and Dr. D. S. Henry.

WILL OPEN RICH FIELD.

Whitesburg, Ky.—The first and the most important branch of the new Lexington & Eastern railroad to be built is to be constructed up Line Fork creek, in the southern section of the county, a distance of about twenty miles, to tap rich undeveloped coal and timber fields, the richest section perhaps in the mountains. The survey being already well under way, rights of way are now being secured all along the way, and it is said officially that a contract will be let within the next sixty days, and actual construction work started immediately thereafter.

Railroad building in Eastern Kentucky's coal field is to be most active during the next few years. Another trunk line, the Cincinnati, Licking Valley & Virginia railroad, is preparing to build through the coal fields. Other lines are coming. Millions of dollars will be expended in developments in this (Letcher) county alone.

LARGE EXECUTION IS ISSUED.

Greensburg, Ky.—The largest execution ever issued in Green county was turned over to Ellis Workman, Elisor of the county—the office of Sheriff being vacant—by J. McV. Shreve, clerk of the Green Circuit Court. This execution is for the sum of \$28,230 in favor of Ernest Macpherson, Louisville, and John W. Lewis, Springfield, Ky. This is the amount of the judgment rendered by Special Judge McKenzie Moss, of Bowling Green, at the last November term of the Green Circuit Court in favor of Macpherson and Lewis against Green county. Macpherson and Lewis were employed as attorneys to represent the county in defending it against the various suits which were filed against it growing out of bonds which the county issued in 1876 to aid in the construction of the Cumberland & Ohio railroad.

WATHEN IS MADE PRESIDENT.

Lebanon, Ky.—The Marion County Farmers' Institute was reorganized here with John B. Wathen president and John O. Duncan secretary. There was quite a number of farmers present and more than the usual amount of interest was taken in the first day's session. James McKee, of Versailles, Stanley F. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Helen Walcott, of Versailles, were among the out-of-town persons who made interesting and instructive talks. The local normal school is attending the sessions in a body.

WARRANTS ARE TAKEN OUT.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The county authorities, in order to protect public roads, are taking out warrants for all persons who overload their wagons. Because of the softness due to rain weather, the roads are very easily cut through by a heavily-loaded wagon, and as a matter of saving the roads the authorities have been forced to take this action. Last year similar action was taken and it had a very salutary effect.

FAIR DIRECTORS ELECTED.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Stockholders of the Montgomery county fair met and elected directors as follows: W. R. Thompson, C. G. Thompson, D. N. Young, J. D. Greenwade, J. C. Graves, R. B. Barnes, A. R. Robertson. Officers will be elected at the next meeting, at which time the date for the coming fair will be selected.

COMPROMISE IS EFFECTED.

Paris, Ky.—In the case of the City of Paris against Barksdale Hamlett, superintendent of public instruction, a compromise was entered in the Circuit Court. The suit was to compel the superintendent to pay the \$4 per capita on 2,137 school children in Paris. The judgment allows pay for 1,935 children, or about \$800 less than the city of Paris claimed. Paris was one of several cities where it was claimed that the school census was out of proportion.

NAVAL FIGHT WARM

QUESTION OF BUILDING NEW BATTLESHIPS INTERESTS CONGRESSMEN.

DIVISION IS NOT PARTISAN

Underwood, Leading Opponents of Increase, May Be Forced to Compromise—One or Even Two Great Vessels May Be Authorized.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—No other piece of legislation now before congress or to come before it prior to the incoming of the new administration stirs the personal interest of the members so much as the question of the increase in the strength of the navy by the building of one, two or three battleships. Congress in a way is divided into two forces, a land force and a sea force, and the signal is set for a fight between the two.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader, is not in favor of adding another battleship, let alone two or three, to the navy at this session. It seems likely, however, that Mr. Underwood may compromise as he did once before to the extent of withholding his opposition to a navy building program which shall contain a provision for only one great "ship of the line."

If Mr. Underwood, who believed with a good many Democrats that the money spent for battleships should be put into the improvement of rivers and harbors and into public buildings, does not agree to with hold his opposition there seems to be a strong chance that the Democrats who are kindly disposed to the navy will defy leadership's wishes and, with Republican aid, sanction an appropriation for one ship and possibly for two ships. Whether it be one or two, it is certain that with the new vessel authorized last year and now under construction the next dreadnoughts of the American sea service will outclass in fighting abilities anything now afloat in the navies of the world.

Cannot Be Postponed.

Matters of greater seeming importance in legislation than the naval increase are being shoved ahead into the future because then the Democracy will have control of the two houses of congress and also of the administration. Then, they know, they can pass such legislation as they wish almost unimpeded. The battleship building matter, however, of necessity comes up for action at every session, for it is an integral part of an appropriation bill and as such it must be passed upon with the rest of the appropriations if the government is to have money to pay its expenses.

On an average two battleships every three years are put into the out-of-date class. This means that with one new battleship a year the strength of the navy is increased slowly, but it marks progress and that is what the sailors are after. One ship every two years would send the navy back, and this country would soon drop below France if such a building program were to be adopted. Most of the Democrats seem to be willing that the navy should be kept at least at its present strength, while there are enough of them willing to grant a yearly increase to keep the navy moving forward, and to accept the aid of the Republicans who happen to be of the same mind.

The dreadnought ordered last year will be in the service in time to take part in the naval demonstration in force at the time of the opening of the Panama canal. It is barely possible that the dreadnought which probably is to be authorized this year will join its sister ship at that time, and if such shall prove to be a fact the United States will be represented at the Panama canal celebration by two vessels which perhaps no navy of the world can equal.

Wilson's Politic Attitude.

In President-elect Wilson's three "keynote" speeches, one at Staunton, one at Chicago and one at Trenton, he made it evident that it is his intention to make his administration progressive, giving the word the "advanced meaning," which it holds in latter day politics and legislation. Democrats in Washington construe the three speeches of their chieftain to mean that he will have in his cabinet only men who are recognized as belonging to the progressive wing of the party. Some of the Republicans seem to think that Mr. Wilson's extreme progressive pronouncements mean that he will war against the conservative element of his party in congress.

The Democrats in the senate of the progressive school, who seemingly have control of the party in that body, say that while Mr. Wilson, as they have known all along, is a progressive and intends to continue to be a progressive, he will not "take sides" in matters which are at issue between the conservatives and the progressives in the house and the senate. What the progressive Democrats mean by this is that Mr. Wilson will urge his progressive policies, but will not threaten conservative Democrats in advance with retaliation if they do not stand for his legislative recommendations.

The Democrats say they want harmony in the senate and in the house, and that while the great party majority in the house at the next session makes it certain all Mr. Wilson's recommendations will be sanctioned there without trouble, there are still

difficulties ahead in the senate where the Democratic majority margin is so small. The progressive Democrats continue to believe that, while Mr. Wilson's policies and arguments will be progressive, he will use every pacifist effort to bring the conservative Democrats to a determination to support his policies in order that the future of the party may not be jeopardized.

Plan of Progressive Democrats.

The plan of the progressive Democrats in the senate stands today just as it stood when it was outlined in these dispatches some time ago. Some of the most important committee chairmanships will be given to the conservatives and thus seniority of service will be recognized. The progressive Democrats who will be in control of the majority, however have planned to so arrange things that on all important committees the majority membership shall represent what is called the more advanced wing of the party. In other words, the intention seems to be to give place to many of the conservatives, but to deprive the place of a good deal of its power.

There are eight of ten Democratic senators who stand on the line between conservatism and radicalism. These senators have shown a disposition to work in the main with the senators of the more progressive school. Those Democratic senators who are described as mildly conservative and also mildly progressive, have told some of their more advanced brethren that they recognize the party necessity of putting through Mr. Wilson's recommendations even if they are more advanced measures than it has been the habit of the mildly progressive ones to smile upon in the past.

Conservatives May "Be Good."

It is said here by progressive Democratic leaders that the conservatives in the senate intend to be good to Mr. Wilson; that most of them want to come back to the senate, that some of them have a good chance to come back, and that therefore they will not start their campaigns for return by a quarrel with the leader of their party on the matter of progressive legislation. Of course no one knows just what will happen, but with the old time conservative leaders in the senate seemingly willing for the sake of harmony to accept the progressive dictum as to committee appointments and organization generally, there seems to be a feeling that there is a good prospect of harmony in the Democratic party in the upper house of congress.

There is evident today in Washington a determination on the part of both conservative and progressive Democrats to have it thoroughly understood that Mr. Wilson's reiteration of the fact that he is a progressive does not at all interfere with his former promise of non-interference so far as regulation of party matters in house and senate is concerned.

Dislike Munsey's Plan.

The leading Republicans and leading Progressives still are suggesting means by which the two parties can get together in order to present a proper fighting front to the Democrats the next time they are met in the field. The proposal of Frank A. Munsey, made some time ago, is still being commented upon, "for" and "against," by Republican members of congress and by leading Progressives throughout the land. It seems to be true that Mr. Munsey's plan has not met with an overwhelming amount of encouragement.

Men who have followed the course of legislation in Washington during the past few years are agreed that there is little difference in legislative endeavor between the Progressives and the Progressive-Republicans, but it is noticeable here that the latter, a good many of whom are in the house of representatives, seem to be at odds with Mr. Munsey's suggestion that a "holding company" be formed to take over the rank and file of Progressives and Republicanism. The Progressive-Republicans now in congress (there are no Progressives as such in the present body, but there will be some in the succeeding congress) seem to be deeply attached to the name Republican, and the attachment springs from two different reascus.

Much in a Name.

A sentiment attaches to the name and because of this a good many of the Progressive-Republicans in congress do not want to give it over for any other name which can be proposed. Others among them stand by the name because of what seems to them to be sound political sense. They have no sentiment about it whatsoever. The organization in their districts and in their states did its progressive work, they say, under the name Republican, and that for organizational purposes the name stands and should continue to be effective.

Members of the Progressive party in Washington—there are two or three of them in official positions as senators—are just as determined that the reputation of the name Republican shall be lasting as some of their Progressive-Republican brethren are that it shall be permanent. In this particular matter there seems to be a good deal in a name.

It is perfectly apparent from the manner in which the Progressives, the Progressive-Republicans and the Republicans comment upon Mr. Munsey's proposal for a "getting together" that the name matter, potent as it is in a subsidiary way, could be overcome fairly easily if there were any present means of starting the work of amalgamation. As things stand it appears that neither the Progressives nor the Republican leaders want to get together until one side or the other gives marked symptoms of an intention to surrender.

THE BANKS OF CANADA

The closing of the year 1912 has brought out the usual bank statements accompanied by the addresses of the Presidents and General Managers of these institutions. Their reading is interesting as they show in a striking manner the prosperity of the country, and deal with economic matters in a first hand way. Those who know anything of Canadian banking methods know the stability of these institutions, and the high character of the men who are placed in charge. In discussing the land situation the President of the Union Bank of Canada, whose branches are to be found in all parts of the Canadian West, said:

"A good deal has been said about speculation in land. The increase in land values has added enormously to the assets of Western business, and has to some extent formed a basis for extended credit, but this is not felt to be a drawback when the value is real and convertible. We consider that business standing which is strengthened and enhanced by property holdings is entitled to a reasonable enlargement of credit for legitimate business operations."

It will thus be seen that the banks recognize the certain rise in the value of farm lands in Western Canada. When the facts are known of the wonderful producing qualities of farm lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is simple to understand the liberal business taken by the banks.

Living not far from Lashburn, Sas is a farmer named Clarke who in 1912 secured a crop of Marquis Wheat yielding 76 bushels per acre. This is spoken of as a record yield, and this is doubtless true, but several cases have been brought to notice where yields almost as large have been produced, and in different parts of the country. During the past year there have been reported many yields of from 35 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats, too, were a successful crop, and so was the barley crop. Wheat that would yield 40 bushels per acre, would bring on the market 70c (a fair figure) per bushel a gross return of \$28.00 per acre. At low \$12.00 per acre (an outside figure) there would be a balance of \$16.00 per acre net profit. This figure should satisfy anyone having land that cost less than \$100.00 per acre. Very much less return than this proves satisfactory to those holding lands in Iowa and Illinois worth from \$250 to \$300 per acre.

The latest Government returns give an approximate estimate of four hundred thousand of an immigration to Canada during 1912. Of this number 200,000 will be from the United States. Most of these are of the farming class and it is not difficult to understand why farming lands in Canada will advance from ten to twenty per cent within the next twelve months. Therefore investment in Western Canadian lands is not looked upon as being in the speculative class. Those fortunate enough to secure free homesteads in Canada will acquire in the intrinsic value of the land alone the best possible start for a splendid future. Advertisement.

The Smile.

The girl who smiles too much makes a great mistake as she who smiles too little, for though she may be only actuated by an honest desire to please, she lays herself open to the charge of insincerity. A smile can transform a plain face into loveliness, but it only does this when it is the outcome of some special emotion, and not a mere aimless parting of the lips. "Smiling to order," or on any and every occasion, is fatal to charm, and should be carefully avoided.

No Indulgence.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie of the Eugenics Education Society of London, said at a reception in New York:

"Eugenics will save the son from paying for the sins of his father. Eugenics shows us that there has been no escape heretofore from these penalties. In the matter of eugenics it is not as it was with Spence. "Let bygones be bygones," Spence indulgently said to his old debts, as he started in to make some new ones."

Mrs. Austin's Bag Pancake, delicious light cakes for breakfast, all grocers. Adv.

No Hurry for That Vehicle.

A short-sighted old lady in a hurry to mount a tram car held up her umbrella and shouted to the driver of a passing vehicle, "Stop! Stop!" to which the driver replied, "Don't be it a hurry, mum; it ain't your turn yet." It was a hearse.

Certainly Not.

"Sir, are you opposed to votes for women?" "Certainly not; but if women had the ballot, then suffragettes would want it, too."—Illinois Siren.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder

Pettit's Eye Salve RELIEVES SORE EYES

PISO'S REMEDY Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in Time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS